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EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

AUGUST 5

KENT'S EXPLORATION THAT FIZZLED OUT.

The prompt ratification of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty by the senate robbed a number of people of the chance to make themselves heard in opposition. Foremost among those who had made up their mind to find the flaws in the treaty was Representative Kent of California, an insurgent with an idea that he must insurge on everything. He had already begun a campaign against the treaty, into which he had injected the Yellow Peril bogey for the sake of his Coast constituents, and when the signing of the treaty was followed immediately by its ratification and all his preparation had gone for naught, the Big Tree Reformer naturally felt cheap.

Kent had busied himself interviewing a number of Western senators and enlisting their support to his campaign against the treaty which would establish a precedent under which Japan might desire to come in. In the treaty with Great Britain, the Californians wanted limitations upon immigration, naturalization and alien land ownership in that connection. The framing of the treaty he supposed to have important bearing upon the Japanese exclusion agitation, which is still a live issue in half a dozen Western States. Representative Kent first tried to bring the matter to the President's attention, but finally had to content himself with the idea that, at the critical moment, he would state his case before the foreign relations committee of the senate, with one hand up and crying: "Hold! Beware!"

"I look upon the general proposition of arbitration with the abolition of expensive armaments and war as the best service that can be rendered to the world," he told the newspapers. "We can look forward to a time when there will be no armies and nothing but a navy as an international police force."

"There are, however, certain limitations to matters that can be arbitrated. These limitations are exactly similar to matters which in civil life can not be settled in court, and, indeed, would be thrown out of court if an attempt was made to have them settled there. I hold that we have a fundamental right to determine for ourselves: first, those whom we shall expect as immigrants; second, the requirements of naturalization and citizenship; and third, questions of alien land tenure. These can not be subject to international arbitration any more than the question of invasion of our Territory can be a question subject to arbitration."

"It is of the utmost importance that this principle be laid down in the pending treaty with Great Britain, first, because the Hindus, as citizens of Great Britain, might be forced upon us; second, and more important still, because treaties with Japan or with China or with other oriental peoples must be based upon the same lines as the treaty with Great Britain. We could not leave questions of immigration and citizenship open to Great Britain and close the questions as against Japan without having tendered what might be considered an insult and cause for trouble."

KILAUEA AS A TEXT BOOK.

Madame Pele has at last revealed one jealously guarded secret. For the first time in the thousands of years that she has spouted lava it is known just how warm she is and the exact figures, as registered on the pyrometer of the scientists at Kilauea yesterday, are eighteen hundred and eighteen degrees Fahrenheit. To secure that record, the scientists made three attempts, losing two valuable scientific instruments. In neither case, however, was the loss due to the fact that the instrument could not stand the heat. The first instrument was fused through the activity of the nascent gases generated from the living lava. In the second case the thermometer was crushed, evidently by the large blocks of cooler lava afloat in the turmoil of the Old Faithful.

The instrument which registered the lava heat was the last of three made especially for the work. Each instrument, properly styled a pyrometer, was made ten feet long, the platinum wire which marks the degrees of temperature being encased, according to a description in the Hilo Tribune, in a triple protecting shield. The outer casing is iron, the middle of nickel and the inner tubing of quartz.

The securing of the exact temperature of the lava in Old Faithful is not of such importance in itself, but it marks the beginning of what is certain to be a scientific study and the collection of scientific data regarding Kilauea, its activities and its actions. From the data collected may be learned much of use in regard to the globe upon which we live and in respect to what it may do next. Professor Jagger believes that the day will come when volcanologists will be able to predict seismic disturbances with as much accuracy as meteorologists now forecast approaching weather conditions, and it is from such data as Dr. Perret and Professor Shepherd at Kilauea are now securing that this result is to be attained.

Dr. Perret has already been able to predict volcanic outbursts with a degree of accuracy that won for him the official thanks of the Italian government. Now Kilauea is furnishing him with information at first hand, to supplement that which he gathered at Vesuvius and at Etna.

THE TO-BE-CREATED PEERS.

There is much curiosity on the part of the British politicians over the cabinet's list of potential peers. That a list was made and only awaiting the possibility of its use in the event that it is necessary to obtain the passage of the Veto Bill, there is no doubt. The government's spokesman said repeatedly within the week prior to the final fatal amending of the bill by the harassed peers, that Premier Asquith was prepared to meet all contingencies of the situation in all details, a plain intimation that he had hidden up his sleeve two leading sources of supply, these being the eldest sons of Liberal peers and members of parliament. The proposal to ennoble the eldest sons of present peers is an amusing phase of the situation.

Peers of baronial rank think that if their sons are ennobled, they themselves should be promoted to be viscounts when their sons are made barons. Some of the prominent members of parliament who are not averse to joining the nobility, cherish the idea that if a lot of barons are to be poured into the upper house, of which a large proportion must be commonplace persons, they are entitled to secure the higher distinction of viscountships.

Drawing on the house of commons for new lords presents a difficulty. If one hundred or more members of the lower chamber are taken, a miniature general election will be necessary to fill their places and the country and politicians alike are tired to death of elections with the consequent turmoil, expense and disturbance to business. Moreover, the government can not afford to risk the members of parliament except from safe Liberal constituencies. The exact social status of the new peers is the subject of no little speculation. The Conservatives profess to believe that they will be looked on with amusement and contempt.

One writer says that American heiresses are already prepared to make such quasi-noblemen objects of their ambitions. Another suggests the adoption of the title of count in the British peerage to distinguish the present peers from those created for a special political purpose.

"RESPONSIBLE" BUT NOT "CONSULTED."

In one of the afternoon papers we read a statement from Supervisor Murray to this effect:

City Engineer Gere will assume full charge of this department with his hands absolutely free. We have told him that we will back him up in what he does. His recommendations as to the work of the men under him will be accepted by us, and if he says that Wilson is not making good, Wilson will not be retained.

The board will now be able to hold one man responsible for efficiency in the road department, and the differences between the board and the mayor will not hold things up as they have done in the past.

In the same story it is told that the supervisors had a merry time on Saturday night in canoes, selecting a road supervisor for Honolulu. Dwight wanted Crowninshield, Low wanted Dunes and Murray wanted Wilson. But, in view of Murray's words above quoted, the point is that it never occurred apparently to any of the supervisors to call in the city engineer, "the one man responsible for the efficiency in the road department," to find out who he wanted to have under him as road supervisor.

THE "PEACEFUL" WATERS OF INDUSTRY.

In the Hilo Tribune for July 22, David Ewaliko, organizer of the new labor union in that city, devotes a column in answer to an editorial in The Advertiser entitled "The Entering Wedge." Mr. Ewaliko writes in a most interesting manner and his theoretical ability seems to prepossess the million; but in this he is in error, as he is in several other of his imaginings, for he establishes a line of argument that the poor, but honest, hardworking, down-trodden workman is the victim of a grinding tyranny which wrings from him patient toll drops of blood mingled with his sweat to be coined into gold by the greedy corporations which batten on his slavery. The word painting by Mr. Ewaliko is fine; it is the kind that appeals to the man who works because he has to eat, rather than to the man with individual ambition to make himself independent and sufficient unto himself.

For instance he asserts that: "As a matter of fact, the labor movement of this country and that of the world, has demonstrated to the world at large that it has built a fighting machine for the working class, but that it seeks no encounter that it can avoid, and is willing to sail on and on in the peaceful waters of industry, simply giving warning to those opposed to it, by the very strength of its men and women of toll that, though seeking peace with honor, it is unafraid."

The truth in this is that the labor unions have built up a fighting machine. Its weapon is dynamite, and when the dynamite is not strong enough nitro-glycerin is used. "Peace with honor?" May be Mr. Ewaliko is thinking of peaceful San Francisco, the Golden Gate City, with its labor union mayor, its wide-open brothels, its political police, its corruption, its graft, its cowardice under the thumb of walking delegates, its selfish glory in being called the "Paris of America." Mr. Ewaliko's labor union would seek no encounter that it could avoid. The recent riots by strikers in Cleveland with three men—nonunion men—shot down in cold blood is an answer.

The "peaceful waters of industry!" And eighty pounds of dynamite and fourteen infernal machines discovered in the private vault of the secretary of the Structural Ironworkers' Union at Indianapolis.

His "simply giving warning to those opposed to it," probably includes the missives marked with a skull and crossbones received by the employers in a thousand shops where the greatest crime against the labor unions is the employment of an American citizen who refuses to pay toll to walking delegates.

And Mr. Ewaliko says that "It (the labor union) is unafraid." It ought to be with a fund of five hundred thousand dollars wrung from the pockets of the workmen to defend the McNamara on trial for murder in Los Angeles.

Elsewhere Mr. Ewaliko says, "The organized labor believes in the general uplifting of humanity." Yes, as happened when twenty-one men, all of them heads of families, were blown up—uplifted, one might say—with nitro-glycerin on the morning of October 1, 1910, in the Times building in Los Angeles.

We appreciate Mr. Ewaliko's reply concerning the good that organized labor has done and can do in its own field—minus the "fighting machine" and dynamite.

LET THE BUSINESS INTERESTS SPEAK.

If the business organizations, the improvement clubs and like institutions were to insist upon the supervisors doing business in a businesslike way, the squandering of money on inadequate road work could be stopped and the whole road building system placed upon a contract basis. The overhead charges in the road department today amount to one-third, at the least, of the appropriations. It would be possible, of course, for the municipality to build roads as cheaply as any contractor and save the public the contractor's profits, but to accomplish that there would have to be business in the department from the word go. Such a result will never be accomplished under present conditions.

The supervisors will have in the neighborhood of three hundred thousand dollars for road work during the coming twelve months, if the revenues are as they have been. Taking a third of that amount for street cleaning and maintenance, Honolulu should have at the end of next July two hundred thousand dollars worth of new roads. Under the present system, what will Honolulu get? What have we got to show for the three hundred thousand spent in the last year?

While the supervisors are rowing about who shall be who in the road department, let the business community awaken and insist on the adoption of a contract system and the abolishment of the road department, or some other system that will bring about some tangible results for all that is to be spent.

An analysis of the Japanese population in Hawaii leads the Military Digest of the Philippines, to believe that it is entirely within the bounds of possibility that by 1930, if present conditions continue, the government of the Hawaiian Islands may be largely in the hands of the Japanese and the Territory may be represented in the congress by a Japanese-American. All Japanese born in Hawaii are, of course, American citizens. There were in the Islands in 1900 nearly 5000 native born Japanese, and each year since 1898 there have been born from 500 to 1500. It is estimated by the Digest that by 1919 there will be in the Islands at least 1000 Japanese voters; in 1922, 3505; in 1924, 6000, and in 1930 about 15,000. A belief in the early preponderance of the Japanese in Hawaii seems to the Philippines publication to accord with the fact that the rate of increase among the white races in the Islands is inferior to that of the Japanese.

We learn from a contemporary that The Advertiser is responsible for the low level of local politics because we persist in calling attention to the grave faults of the present political system. In the same way it might be argued that the churches are responsible for the sin of the world they combat and that the physician is to be blamed for the cancer he may find growing within the flesh of his patient. If calling attention to the flagrant violations of trust on the part of certain of the officials of the city is reprehensible, we stand ready to be reprehended. We do not intend to stop, at any rate.

The press despatches published in the American papers regarding the election of a successor to the Provisional President of Portugal were in error. No successor to the Provisional President has been chosen at all. He will not be elected until after the constitutional convention, of which Anselmo Braamcamp Frieiro d'Andrade is the presiding officer, prescribes a way in which the new Republic will choose its President. The constitutional assembly is now hard at work and the constitution for the Republic will probably soon be promulgated.

The Mediterranean fruit-fly is now reported from the Garden Island, on top of which news comes a report from the Coast that California is calling upon Washington, Oregon and British Columbia to shut out all fruit shipments from Hawaii. In the meanwhile we are forgetting all the lessons of past experience and trusting to the general public of Oahu to fight the pest. From this time on we may wipe out all calculations of increased industry based on the business of exporting fresh fruits. That business is now a thing of the past.

In defending his reciprocity policy in London, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred his British compatriots to the perfect friendliness that has existed between Canada and this country. "We have the longest frontier in the world dividing any two nations," he said, "and along the whole length of that frontier there is not a fortress, not a gun, not a soldier." And, if Sir Wilfrid is to have his way, soon there will be even fewer customs officials.

It is well to remember that the bond issue just subscribed for is less than one-half of the amount authorized by the legislature and that when the Territory goes again to the money markets next year the financiers will want to know that the \$1,500,000 now obtained has been wisely expended. If it is not then there will undoubtedly be difficulty in raising the next amount.

Few more important utterances have been made here than Governor Frear's statement regarding homesteads, as published in The Sunday Advertiser. If this Territory is to go ahead as well as it should do and as the splendid capabilities of the soil justify, the land speculator must be firmly squelched and the proper kind of settler encouraged to take up land. Governor Frear is the right man to deal with this important problem.

The leading residents of Punchbowl, having determined to go slow and find out definitely for themselves just what are the facts and the conditions regarding the Kapulani Estate lease and the preference rights of the lessees, have turned out to be a great disappointment to the anti-administration folks. If they can not stir up a row against the Governor among the Portuguese, where can they stir up one?

The first thing the mosquito chasers in Panama did was to order down the gutters from every house. When a similar order is issued in Honolulu, half the work of exterminating the yellow fever carriers will be accomplished. It is useless to expect people to investigate the condition of their gutters regularly. They won't do it.

NEW TRAILS ON OLD MOUNTAINS

HONOLULU EXPLORERS RETURN TO OAHU FROM MAUI PERILS AND MOLOKAI.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Representatives of the Trail and Mountain Club, the Public Service Association and the Civic Federation arrived in Honolulu this morning on the Mikahala, after a tour of Molokai and West Maui, preparatory to extensive operations in those regions.

At present Dr. Doremus Scudder and a number of the Trail and Mountaineers are still on Maui on their way through Haleakala crater, Miss Mary P. Winne and ladies of the club are on Molokai, camping. A branch of the Public Service Association is also in a fair way or organization on both islands.

Dr. Scudder and Alexander Hume Ford, of the Oahu Trail and Mountain Club, and Rev. Henry Judd, of the Maui branch, arranged to make a thorough tramp of the Molokai mountains and report on the possibilities of opening up the Molokai trails to club members. Their efforts were more than successful.

Arrangements have been made with C. C. Conard, of Pukou, to establish there a permanent Trail and Mountain camp and arrange for sending club members and tourists over the Molokai trails, which are among the most interesting and thrilling of any in Hawaii. Dr. Scudder and Ford made the trip from Conard's over the mountain tops and down into Wailua valley, and then in a canoe around the pali that face the ocean into Pelekunu harbor.

Over Difficult Trail.

The next day they climbed what is known as the most difficult trail in the islands, out of Pelekunu valley to the Pelekunu swamps, some 4,500 feet above the sea where they were lost for several hours, but finally found a delectable ridge just before dark. It is proposed to send members of the Ukulele patrol over with sign posts, as even native guides sometimes lose the trail there.

The Wailua-Pelekunu trail trip is reported by the Trail and Mountain scouts as one of the most wild and scenic bits of tramping to be had in the islands, and now that arrangements have been made for a resthouse and camp at Pukou it will be possible for those who wish to leave Honolulu on Tuesday night, arrive at the Camp early Wednesday morning and start the same day over the trail. There are deserted houses in Pelekunu that can be turned into rest houses. Thursday night should bring the tramping back to camp, and Friday could be spent in Halawa valley, Saturday in the mountains, and the boat for Honolulu boarded Saturday evening.

The Public Service Association will probably arrange with the Inter-Island company for regular weekly excursions, including all expenses.

Everybody There.

Last Sunday week was probably the biggest day Halawa Valley has enjoyed for a quarter of a century. There was the dedication of the reconstructed church, and a convention of Trail and Mountain Club members; Charles T. Fitts of the boys' camp, with all his youngsters spent the day in the valley, and Miss Winne and her score of trampers camped in the church yard. James Wilder and Artist Lionel Walden of Paris were camping at the mouth of the valley, while George Cooke and nearly everyone on Molokai arrived during the day, to say nothing of the visiting delegates from Maui.

The late afternoon was spent visiting the falls at the head of the valley, which the American artist from Paris had come to paint. Mountaineers Molokai was voted the ideal week-end tramping grounds for tourists and residents of Honolulu, and immediate steps will be taken to improve and map the trails on this part of the island.

IMMORAL JAPANESE ADMITTED BY COURT

Judge Clemons yesterday granted the petition in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Attorney Lightfoot in the case of Saekichi Tsuji, a Japanese who was denied admission to the country by Immigration Inspector Brown last month on grounds of moral turpitude.

District Attorney Breckons gave notice of appeal and the case will be taken to the appellate court of the ninth district in California. Bond for Tsuji was fixed at \$500.

The Celtic Chief.

Several cases were on the calendar of the federal court yesterday morning, among them the three against the Celtic Chief, which were set over to August 10 for trial.

Four cases for naturalization proceedings were set for Saturday, August 26, to be heard the last Saturday of the month being the regular day for hearing such cases.

Lo Len was granted a discharge in bankruptcy by Judge Clemons, and the case of Otaku Owe for perjury was set over until the October term of the court for trial.

To Pay Jurymen.

Marshal Hendry is calling in the trial jurors, who have been excused for some time, to sign the payroll so that they can receive their money on Monday, and many signed up yesterday.

Others are expected to appear early tomorrow so that the full number of both the grand and petit jurors will be on the rolls at the closing hour and checks can be made out the first of the week.

Robert Dollar succeeds James Rolph, Jr., as president of the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco.

WANT FOOTHOLD IN HONOLULU

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION IS ANXIOUS TO HAVE BRANCH HERE.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, July 27.—Judging from present indications it seems to be a matter of but a very short time before the labor union movement which was started by David Ewaliko here in Hilo, will spread to the other Islands, particularly to Honolulu.

Ewaliko, last Wednesday, received by the Mauna Kea a letter from certain prominent persons of Honolulu. They asked him to come to the capital forthwith in order to organize a branch of the International Longshoremen's Association there, as he had done in Hilo.

"I have written them that there is no reason why the Honolulu waterfront men should not have a union of their own," said Ewaliko yesterday. "On the other hand, my jurisdiction so far extends merely to the organizing of a union for Puna, Hilo and Hamakua."

I have therefore written to the headquarters of the union on the mainland to ascertain whether I shall go ahead and organize the union in Honolulu.

It is quite probable that an organizer for these Islands has been selected at the convention at Toledo, and in such case he will probably attend to the organization of branches outside of Hilo.

Want Foothold Here.

"I know perfectly well that the leaders on the mainland are very anxious to get a branch of the union in Honolulu. As a matter of fact, when I was on the Coast recently the leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association told me that they were particularly anxious to get a foothold in Honolulu, as that port was one of great importance to them on account of its size and its commanding position at the Crossroads of the Pacific. I have therefore written to the men who wrote me in Honolulu, telling them to go ahead and work up among their fellows the proposition of organizing a union there, and at the same time to collect the money needed for the expenses of sending an organizer there, whether it be myself or a man from the mainland who will be authorized to perfect their organization."

Organize Road Workers.

This week Ewaliko also disclosed the fact that the plans of the Hilo Labor Union are far more extensive in their scope than is generally supposed. The union will not content itself with attempting to secure the work on the waterfront, but it will try to gain control of the road work on this island as well. The plan is as less extensive than to secure as a member of the union practically every road laborer on this island. Then, when the belt road work begins, the Union plans to be able to make the contractors, who, by law, are forced to employ citizen labor, pay the men at a certain rate.

"We have had such a success in organizing the union, and we have received so many requests for membership from the outside districts, particularly from Hamakua, that we have decided to try to bring all the laborers on this island inside the organization," said Ewaliko.

"The local branch of the union has jurisdiction only over the districts of Puna, Hilo and Hamakua, but we hope to have another branch organized to take in Kau, Kona and Kohala, within a short time. We hope to bring into membership in these two unions practically every road laborer on the island. Then, when the work on the belt road begins, it will have to be done by members of our organizations. Presumably most of the belt road work will be done under contracts, but the contractors will under the law be compelled to employ citizen labor, and, unless they import citizens from the other islands to do the work, they will have to employ our members. That they can get citizens from the other islands seems very improbable in view of the fact that there will be as much road work to be done there as there will be here."

"In the meantime it is not the intention of the union to hold up the contractors by any means. We will merely insist that the laborers be paid at the rate of \$1.50 a day of eight hours. The contractors are inclined to make their laborers work longer hours by paying them at a certain rate per hour, but we think that the \$1.50 is fair and will insist thereon; if our plan works out."

GOLD STRIKES IN ALASKA CAUSE A RUSH TO FIELDS

NOME, Alaska, July 30.—There is great excitement in this section of the Territory over valuable finds in the gold districts, and the scenes on the local beach recall those of six years ago.

One large nugget of gold, valued at nine dollars, was found on the Nome beach yesterday and has started a rush to relocate beach claims.

In the Solomon district a twenty-four ounce gold nugget has been unearthed, while in the Kobuk district a forty-ounce nugget has been found. There is a rush for the mines, and claims are being staked.

NOTHING SUPERIOR.

An ordinary case of diarrhoea can, as a rule, be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers. Beaman, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.